'Closely pressed by our fire Prince Gerchakof has demanded an armistice to carry away the remain-

der of the wounded near Fort St. Paul. ". The bridge, as a precautionary measure, has been broken down by his orders.

" 1 am collecting the returns of our losses, and

you shall have them as soon as ready.

"All goes on well.

... We are vigilant on the Chernaya." PARIS, Monday-10 P. M.

A dispatch from Gen. Della Marmors announces that in the night which followed the capture of the Malak off the Russians retired, burning the town, destreying the buildings, and sinking their last ships. It was Gen. Bosquet's corps d'armée which cap-

pured the Malakoff. The Monitour, Sept. 11, publishes Gen. Pelissier's dispatches.

It also announces that the Minister of Marine has sectived the following telegraphic dispatch from Vice-Admiral Brust:

" CRIMEA, Sept. 9, 10:15 A. M. "The assault upon the Malakoff Tower was made vesterday at noon, and later on the Great Redan and

on the Central Bastian.
"'A gale from the north kept the ships at anchor. " 'The mortar-boats, to be enabled to fire, were

obliged to enter Streletzka Bay. They fired 600 shells against the Quarantine Bastion and Fort Alexander.

"The six English mortar-boats, also at anchor in Streletzka Bay, fired about the same number of shells. " Last night violent explosions and vast confia-

grations made us suppose that the Russians were evacnating the town. " To-day we ascertained that the Russian vessels

had been surk. "'The bridge was covered with troops retreating to the north side.

"After 8 o clock the bridge was destroyed. "'Only a few steamers remain in the port, an-

chered near Fort Catherine. "I approached this morning the Quarantine bat-

teries on board the Brandon, and ascertained myself that they are now evacuated. "They have just blown up. " Our soldiers have left their treaches and spread

themselves in isolated groups on the ramparts of the town, which appears to be completely abandoned.' PARIS, Monday, Sept. 10-7 A. M. The Moniteur announces that the Minister of War

has just received the following dispatch, dated Varna, Sept. 9. 3:35 A. M.: The assault on the Malakoff was made (vester-

Its redoubts and the Redan of Careening Bay were carried by storm by our brave soldiers with admirable intrepidity, to the shouts of ' Vive PEmpercur!

We immediately occupied ourselves in lodging ourselves there.

We succeeded in doing so at Malakoff. "The Redan of Careening Bay was not tenable, ewing to the heavy fire of artillery which was poured upon the first occupiers of that work. Our solid instaliation at Malakoff cannot fail soon to make it surrender, as also the Redan, of which our brave allies carried the salient with their usual vigor. But, as wes the case at the Redan of Careening Bay, they were obliged to give way before the enemy's artillery and powerful reserves.

"On beholding our eagles floating on the Malakoff, Gen. De Salles made two attacks on the Central Bas-

"They did not succeed.

"Our troops returned to their trenches.

"Our losses are serious, and I cannot yet send a precise return.

They are amply compensated for, as the capture of the Malakoff is a success the consequences of which are immense."

IMPORTANT OPERATIONS IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

The French Minister of the Marine has received from

Vice-Admiral Brust the following dispatch:

"THE CRIMEA, Sept. 6. "Captain Huchet de Cintré, of the Milan, an-mounces to me that the Milan and the Caton have destroyed in the Sea of Azoff, between Temriank and Dolca, forty-three fishing establishments, one hundred and twenty-seven boats, several thousand nets, tar, ealt, and an immense number of barrels; four fishing establishments have alone escaped destruction, the shallowness of the water having prevented our vessels from approaching them. The damage done to the The fisheries in the Sea of Azoff create a considerable traffic, which extends as far as Poland. The destruction now effected will render that traffic impossible

Commander Cloué of the Brandon has joined Commander Osborne of the Vesuvius, for the purpose of ascending the Gulf of Oukliouk with bosts, and burning the stores of fodder collected on that coast. All the commanders of our vessels speak highly of the excellent relations existing between them and Capt. Odberne.

"CHEN. PELISSIER TO THE MINISTER-OF-WAR.

" REDOUBT BRANCION, Sept. 9-3 A. M.

" Karabelnava and the south part of Sevastopol no long wexist. The enemy, seeing our solid occupation at Malakoff, decided on evacuating the place after baving laid it in ruins, and blown up, by mining, almost all the defenses. Having passed the night in the midst of my troops, I can assure you that all has been blown up at Kerabelnaya, and from what I have been enabled to see it must be the same in front of our attacks on the left. This immease success does the greatest honor to our troops. I will give you the details of our losses of the day, which, after so many obstinate combats, cannot be otherwise than arrious. To-morrow I shall be able to give you exactly the result of this great day, of which Generals Bosquet and MacMahon have in great part the honor. All is quiet on the Chernaya. We are keeping a

look eart there."
The gans of the Invalides will, no doubt, fire a grand

FROM THE WAR-BY THE AMERICA

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX.] tal vof the Fall of Sevastopol |given in full below], as bro with by the Washington. All these details are, how ever, entirely confirmed. The following, however, is su. bequest to the sailing of the Washington:

DISPATCH FROM GEN. SIMPSON. CRIMEA, Sept. 10-11 P. M

I is a pacted, to-day, Sevastopol and its lines of de topee. The mind cannot form an exact picture of our victory-the full extent of it can only be understood by an exemination of the place itself. The multiplicity of works of defense, and the material means applied thereto, exceed by far anything seen in the nistory of the war. The capture of the Malakoff has placed in the hands of the Ailies a large amount material and immerse establishments, the importance of which it is not possible to state exactly. To-morrow the allied troops will occupy the Karabelnaya and the town, and under their protection an Anglo-French commission will be occupied with making out a return of the material abandoned to us by the enemy. The exaltation of on r soldiers is very great. SEPT. 12-Th ? enemy has destroyed the remainde

of his fleet. Not hing now remains affoat. The Allies are hastening preparations in case of

Gorchakoff attempt ing to reach Perekop or to unite with Liprandi.

LOSSES OF THE ALLIES. The London Post says the English loss in the assault so the Redan was five to six hundred killed and fourteen hundred wounded, including one hundred and forty-one officers.

The Meniteur says that up to the merning of the 11th 4,500 wounded, including 240 officers, had gone to the ambulances. The number of the dead was not secrtained, but it is probably about 2,000. The Paris correspondent of The London Times writes that five French generals were killed, beside

ten seperier officers. It is also affirmed that Generals McMahon and Frocher have died from the effect of wounds, and that Gen. Borquet is either killed or wounded.

Gen. Pelissier has been created Marshal of France, and Paris completely illuminated, on account of the A grand National Te Denm was celebrated at the

Church of Notre Dame-the Emperor attending in person.

Queen Victoria has sent an address of thanks to her army, and directs Gen. Simpson to congratulate Marshal Pelissier on his brilliant victory.

Throughout France and England the rejoicing is

A Paris correspon ient says Pelissier has telegraphed for instructions in case Gorchakoff should ask to capitulate. The reply, as reported, is, in substance, that the Russians must surrender at discretion, lay down their arms, and give up all the fortified places in the Crimes, including Odessa and all their munitions of war, without doing any previous damage thereto. But Gorchakoff has not yet asked for terms.

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE CASE. The Russian paper, the Brussels Nord, says the resolution of Prince Gorchakoff exhibits the energy of a great commander. It saves Russia from an i extricable position into which a false interpretation of a point of honor would have thrust ber. The Russian army concentrated north of Sevastopol will henceforth have that unity of movement and action which until now it has wanted. The Sevastopol of the South is replaced by Sevastopol of the North-a formidable position, bristling with innumerable guns, which a compact army henceforward will defend. Impartial history will do justice to Prince Gorchakoff. who, by making a momentary sacrifice and avoiding useless effusion of blood, has preserved for Russia an army trained to war by a struggle of a year's duration, and placed that army in a position which enables him to command the situation.

LATEST. BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

Lospon, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1855-11 A. M. The Paris correspondent of The Times says it is reported that 25 000 men have embarked at Balakiava for the north of Sevastopol; also that the Russians are in full retreat toward Perekop.

> THE NEWS IN ENGLAND. From The London Times, Sept. 11.

On Saturday, the 8th of September, within a few days of the anniversary of the landing of the Allied forces in the Crimea, and 316 days after the opening of the besieging batteries against Sevastepol, on the 17th of October, 1854, a final and victorious assault was made upon the southern part of the town. Before night the French flag waved in triumph upon the Malakoff Tower, which had fallen before the indomitable courage and perseverance of the assailants, and within a few hours more the Russian garrison had evacuated the Karabelnaya suburb and the southern evacuated the Karabelnaya suburb and the southern portion of the fortress, after blowing up the magazines and principal works, setting fire to the town in many places, and then endeavoring to withdraw by the bridge across the harbor from this terrific scene of devastation and defeat. So fell Sevastopol.

The catastrophe surpasses in horrible interest all the preceding scenes of this gigantic contest. The columns of the allied armics, combined in a four-fold struck, struggled all day with equal valor though with uncount success. against the principal points marked

unequal success, against the principal points marked out for the assault. The extreme right of the French attack was directed against the work called the Little Redan, which was at first carried by the impetuesity Recan, which was at first carried by the impetuosity of our Allies, though they were subsequently driven back by the fierce resistance of the Russians. The record and principal assault of the French army was against the Malakoff, which was carried by storm, and determined by its fall the fate net only of the day but of the siege.

A third attack was made by the British forces on the first Redam and although we leave that the reliant

A third attack was made by the British forces on the Great Redan, and although we learn that the salient angle of this formidable work was at one moment carries and occupied by our troops, it must be added that they were subsequently driven out of it by the fire of the Russian batteries which commanded it, and this check in some degree diminishes the exultation which will be felt in this country at the triumphant termination of the siege. The French columns on the left also assailed, in the fourto place, the Central Battery, but failed to establish themselves in the work. We have no coubt that every man who attacked the defences of Sevastopol on that eventful day fought with the same undannted galantry and the same determination to carry the place or to perish in the attempt; and, although the results of these several attacks were unequal, all were animated by the same spirit and conunequal, all were animated by the same spirit and contributed to the great result. The first prize of this glorious victory belongs of right to our gallant allies the French, since the Malakoff Tower, the key of the main position, fell before the vigor of their assault; but, with that chivalrous feeting which is the noblest bond of men who have fought and conquered together, the names of all those who carried the rugged defenses of Sevastopol deserve to stand side by side on one page, and no avoiding distinctions shall sult as lessage that nd no invidious distinctions shall sully or lessen their

ommon renown.

The Russians on their side unquestionably defended The Russians on their side unquestionably defended the place with the utmost determination, and on more than one point they had the advantage over the besiegers. But it was the courage of desperation, for this effort was their last. No sooner were the outer works taken, which laid the town and the port at the mercy of the allied forces, than the men-of-war and steamers in the harbor were all set on fire, blown up, sunk, or destroyed, either by the fire of the allied batteries or by the orders of the Russian authorities.

Such was the fate of the Russian Black Sea fleet, on which the Imperial Government had expended incal-

which the Imperial Government had expended incal-culable sums of money and incessant labor—that flest which two years ago threateed the very existence of the Turkish Empire, but whose solitary naval schievecent was the atrocious outrage upon a far inferior orce at Sinope. Of the authors of that nefarious at-ack, what remains? The Emperor Nicholas sleeps in tack, what remains? The Emperor Nicholas sleeps the vaults of St. Peter and St. Paul, no longer of scious of the chastisement his wicked ambition has brought down on his empire and his heirs. The ad-mirals who commanded, and the crews who fought on that occasion, have most of them fallen in the batteries Sevastopol.

The very ships for which Russia contended at the

Conferences of Vienna as essential to her dignity and power are torn plank from plank and scattered upon the waves. The dockyard and arsenal were already, on Surday, in possession of the allied troops. Prince Gorchaboff had, it seems, solicited an armistica, though we know not whether it was granted; but his though we know not whether it was granted; but his treops were hurrying away with the utmost precipitation; and, considering the moral and physical results of such a defect upon the remnant of his army, it may be doubted whether the Russian General can attempt to make any further stand on the north side of the harbor.

These great events terminate the riege of Sevastopol, properly so called, for the allied armice have achieved within the last three days the grand objects of their enterprise. They have wreeted from the whole military power of Russia a fortress which she had con-verted into a place of extraordinary strength and demilitary power of Kussia a fortress which she had con-verted into a place of extraordinary strength and de-fended with innumerable hosts of her best troops. They have annihilated the naval power on which she relied to eccure her supremncy in the Euxine, and to establish her authority from the shores of the Cancasus to the nouths of the Danube. But, above all, they have shown the service and credulous nations of the East hat the Power tow paragraphs.

have shown the service and credulous nations of the East that the Powers now paramount in the world are not those of fanaticism and barbaric absolutism, but those of liberty and of civilization.!

In this struggle Sevastopol became at once the test of strength and the reward of victory. To reduce it by force of arms was to overthrow that coloses! fabric of Russian influence which a century and a half of rapine and intrigue had called into being, until it overawed the surrounding nations and threatened the independence of Europe. While the expedition to the Crimes offered the incalculable advantage of circumscribing within a few square miles of the enemy's tercrimes onered the incalculable advantage of circum-scribing within a few square miles of the enemy's ter-ritory all the horrors of war, and of staking the strength of four empires on a single point, the result of our victory is as boundless as the riobe. It tells the world that the alliance of England and of France has stood the test of warfare by the sufferings of the camp and the perils of the field.

It assures mankind that their united policy can im-

pose its will and execute its resolutions, even though the timid stand aloof, and though men of baser minds may abanden the cause of their country in her hour of need. We owe our success in no slight degree to the unwavering firmness with which the Emperor of the French has pursued this enterprise and adhered to the

policy that dictated it. But we owe it no less to the stear and unanimous resolution of the people of England, whose mind was made up that this thing was to be done. In the course of these events, which broke in so suddenly on our wonled avocations, we have had much to learn and much to bear.

At times the tedium of suspended excitement became almost intolerable, and more than once the fainthearted or the factious lost confidence in the result. Yet what is the fact! What is it we have done? A year has not yet elaused since the allied armies set foot in the Crimea. Within that time they have won three pitched battles, and twise assaulted a fortress of extraordinary magnitude. They have encompassed the works of the enemy with trenches extending over more than thirty miles of ground; they have armed these trenches with the heaviest ordinance, and kept up so incessant a fire that not only an incalculable amount of projectiles has been consumed, but five or six siege trains have been worn out.

They have created at Kamiesh, Eupstoria and

out.
They have created at Kamiesb, Eupatoria and Yenika e three military stations which the Russians have not dared to assail, and Balaklava has become a connects the harbor and

Yenika's three military stations which the Russians have not dared to assail, and Balaklava has become a populous mart. A railroad connects the harbor and the camp; an electric chain binds the Crimea to Earope, and conveys to us in a few hours the tidings of these triumphant successes. Upward of 200,000 men encamped within the lines of the Chernaya have been conveyed thither and are daily fed, clothed and housed from the resources of Western Europe.

All this has been effected in spite of the rigor of Winter, the heat of Summer, and the distance of 3,000 miles from our shores, and within one little year from the sailing of the expedition the leading objects of the campaign are accomplished and Sevastopol is in our power. The military and political results of this event open a new chapter in the history of these transactions to which we shall shortly take occasion to revert, but he they what they may, the grand fact now before us justifies the confidence we have never ceased to feel and rewards our hopes, for within 12 months from the commencement of this enterprise Sevastopol has fallen and the power of Russia in the waters of the Euxine is at an end.

From The London Times, Sept. 12

From The London Times, Sept. 12 The first question which presents itself to our consideration, after we have given utterance to those feelings of exultation and of gratitude which the glorious termination of the siege of Sevastopol excites at this moment throughout the Empire, relates to the military consequences of this victory, and to the strategical measures best calculated to bring the campaign and the war to a speedy and triumphant termination. A tremendous blow has been struck at the military power and fame of Russia, and her naval forces in the Black Sea have been annihilated.

The courage, the perseverance, and the incossant labors of the allied armies have already disposed of the arguments of those who contended that Sevastopol was impregnable until it should be invested, and that the Russian soldiers were invincible within its redoubts. It now appears from Admiral Brust's dispatch that the mortar boats of both squadrons took

patch that the mortar boats of both squadrons took part in the attack, and threw shells against the marine batteries, so that from the hights of Inkermann to Streletzka Bay the whole fortress was encompassed with a storm of fire, and an enormous number of men must have been engaged in the works.

Nevertheless, upon the final establishment of Gen. Bosquet's division of the French army in the Malakoff Tower, Prince Gorchakoff instantly proceeded to execute a pre-arranged plan for the destruction and evacuation of the town. All that night the harbor was illuminated by the lurid glare of burning ships, and from time to time the explosion of vast magazines rent assunder enormous piles of masonry, while an all-devouring conflagration swept like the scourge of Heaven over the devastated city.

Sevastopol has periabed, like Moscow, by the hands of her defenders, while her successful assailants witnessed the awful spectacle unscanted. Means of retreat had been secured by a long bridge of rafts across the great harbor, and for many hours large masses of troops were removed by this passage to the northern wide. but at 8 octook in the morning of the 9th this

the great harbor, and for many hours large masses of troops were removed by this passage to the northern side: but at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 9th this communication was stopped, the whole of the works and town being then evacuated. If, as is probable, any of the Russians remained on the south bank after that hour, they must ci her have perished in the fire or fallen into the hands of the besiegers.

About five hundred of the wounded, we know, remained in the Fort St. Paul, and for them an armistice was asked; but, with their accustomed indifference to the preservation of life and property, the Russians were determined to destroy the city rather than to capitulate, and they executed their design.

rather than to capitulate, and they executed their design.

The position of Prince Gorchakoff's army, after the main body had effected its retreat across the harbor, was therefore as follows: His extreme right, consisting of the corps most actively engaged in the defense of the place, rests upon the Severnais work, or Star Fort, and holds the strongly intrenched positions on the rorth shore, where, no doubt, considerable preparations have been made for this emergency. His center covers the Belbek, and is protected in front by the fieldworks thrown up along the ridge of Inkermann.

His left wing consists of Liprandi's corps, occupying the ground from Mackenzie's Farm to the hights of Aitedor on the Bakshiserai-road. No attempt was made by the relieving army under Liprandi to effect a diversion during the assault of the "th, and the severe defeat of the 16th of August appears to have satisfied the enemy that the lines of the Chernaya were not to be carried. But the result of the general assault and

be carried. But the result of the general assault and the occupation of the southern side by the Allies entirely changes the strategical positions of the combat-ants and also the objects of the campaign.

The structle for the possession of Sevastopol is at

an end. That prize is in our hands, and as the de-fense of the fortress and the harbor was the grand ob-iect of the Russians, they have nothing left on that spot to contend for. The mere occupation of the north aide to contend for. The mere occupance the notes and of the port is a barren advantage, for though it might hold a garrison, it cannot shelter a defeated army; and it is obvious that after the failure of the main object, all the ability and generalship of the Russians will be required to save the whole body of their forces in the Crimea from destruction.

We therefore infer that the northern forts will either the bald for since he implied exertions.

be held for a time by a limited garrison, or, more pro-bably, altogether abandoned, in the hope of saving the my. Never was an army in a more critical position, sey are confined within a peninsula which affords em no other fortified position, no sustenance for the them no other fortified position, no sustenance for the troops, and no water beyond a certain line. The sea, covered with hostile vessels, surrounds three sides of this theater of war, and the fourth is separated from the Russian base of operations by steppes and

marshes.

The allied armies already occupy strong positions at The allied armies already occupy strong positions at Eupatoria and Yenikale, which can be reenforced in a few hours by sea, so as to threaten the Russians in their flank and rear; and while it is impossible for the enemy to hold his ground in the south of the Crimea—for which, indeed, there is now no further object—to retreat in this season across the country is a formidable undertaking, while the loss of a battle in the open field would be absolute destruction. The Russians are in a trap, from which the Chongar road and the Isthmus of Perekop are the only means of escare, and even there

reap, from which the Chongar road and the istumus of Perekop are the only means of escape, and even there their communications may possibly be intercepted.

No coubt all these contingencies have been foreseen; Prince Gorchakoff's plan of campaign has long since been made; judging, therefore, from the accustomed tactics of the Russian army, as well as from the extreme difficulty of his present position, we incline to the opinion that he will adopt the course of a general and immediate retreat.

nd immediate retreat.

To hold the Crimes without Sevastopol, and even

and immediate retreat.

To hold the Crimen without Sevastopol, and even after the harbor of Sevastopol itself has been transformed by conquest into the base of operations of the invading armies, would be a bootless and unprofitable task, and the danger is greatly aggravated by the fact that the whole body of the allies, with unlimited means of naval transport at their command, will shortly be at liberty to advance upon any part of the peninsula which is accessible from the cost.

These immediate consequences of their own success in the siege operations must have been considered by the allied generals, and the moment is now arrived when they may proceed to open the campaign of which the reduction of Sevastopol was the first preliminary. That field operations of this nature have long been contemplated by the allied governments is obvious from the large cavalry force they have continued to send to the Crimes. The British Army alone can bring upward of 3,000 sabres and langer into the field, and the French cavalry is still more numerous, and impatient of the inaction to which it has his test been condemend. merous, and impatient of the inaction to which it has itherto been condemned. Hitherto the contest in the Crimes has been confined

during the last two reigns an incalculable amount of warlike stores for the subjugation of the Mast has been reduced to a blood-stained rain by the troops who were glad to escape with life from its burning walls; and the question on which the attention of Europe is now fixed is no longer the fate of Sevastopol, but how is the Russian army to escape from the Crimea, or to maintain itself there? We trust that no considerations

whatever will prevent the allied Generals from giving the most vigorous and immediate effect to the great advantages they have won.

Beyond the time absolutely required for the removal of the wounded no armistice should be conceded. To of the wounded no armistice should be conceded. To give the campaign its full effect its success must now be rendered absolute and complete. The Russians are a people who will deny to the last that any advan-tage has been gained over them, and Prince Gorcha-koff boasts in his account even of this sanguinary de-feat that he was extremely successful in carrying off

ng, as they are, in closed lists, without the means of escape, the defeated Russian army should be compelled to lay down its arms, or to fight a gen-eral action, which would crown the series of our suc-cesses by a still more decisive victory. The peninsula itself is besieged and wellnigh invested by our fleets and armies, and if the command of a single road be lost the whole line of retreat, and the only line by which supplies and communications can reach the

Russians, is gone.

Such we take to be the relative positions of the belfigerents in the Crimes, and, with the means of action at the disposal of the French and English Generals, we have confident hopes of a glorious result.

FRANCE.

ATTEMPT TO KILL NAPOLEON.

ATTEMPT TO KILL NAPOLEON.

Correspondence of The London Times.

Paris, Sunday, Sept. 9, 1855.

You will have received before this a telegraphic dispatch announcing the attempt at assessination intended against the Emperor last night.

The most exaggerated reports prevailed last night and this morning respecting the attempt, and it was even said that one or two persons had been wounded. Such is not the case. I now complete the account given in the Monstewr, with details which I have reason to believe are strictly accurate. At about 8 last night. believe are strictly accurate. At about \$\epsilon\$ last night, the carriage of one of the Chamberlains of the palace. Count Bacciochi, drove up to the door of the Italian Opera. The approach of the carriage with the Im-Opera. The approach of the carriage with the Imperial livery caused a little movement among the persons in the street; but seeing it was a brougham, with only one herse, no cry was heard, and nothing occurred. At \$1, one of the Imperial curriages drawn by four herses, with postiliens, also drove up, and was evidently taken by the crowd for the Emperor's carriage. It drew up at the private entrance need by the Emperor, which is close to the Rue Marsoliter. Before the servant had time to open the door, an individual who had been observed for some time standing at the same spot, advanced and presented two small pistols, one in each hand; but before he had time to discharge them into the carriage the police agents struck down his arms, and the depression of the weapons caused the bullets to pass under the vehiagents struck down his arms, and the depression of the weapons caused the bullets to pass under the vebi-cle. He was at once arrested. It was, I believe, by accident that the carriage in question, which merely contained the ladies of honor, preceded the Emperor's, which arrived about ten minutes after. It was first supposed from the fact of the ladies of the Court at-tencing the theater that the Empress was also present. Such fortunately was not the fact, her Majesty has been confined to her spartment for the last three days owing to indisposition. Had she been present the shock might have had the most serious effect on her in The resent condition.

The resents in was taken to the Prefecture of Police and examined by the Prefect. The result of the exam-

and examined by the Prefect. The result of the examination as well as his antecedents, prove, beyond a doubt, that he is a maniac. His name is Bellemare (Edouard Camille Dindonne); his age twenty-two. He is a native of Rouen. At the age of sixteen he was employed as a shop-boy by a tradesman of that city; he committed thefit to the prejudice of his matter, was arrested, tried for swindling, and scateneed by the Police Correctionnelle of that place to two years imprisonment. After six months detention the by the Police Correctionnelle of that place to two years imprisonment. After six months detention the remainder of his punishment was remitted by the order of the Emperor, then President of the Kepublic, on the ground of his extreme youth. He then returned to Paris, where he got occasional employment as a messenger. On the cocasion of the disturbances following the coup d'état of the 2d of December, 1831, he took part, or at least says he took part, with those who fought at the great barricade of the Rue du Rambuteau on the 4th. On the following day there were observed, on the walls of several houses in the same street and the adjoining ones, placarda posted up, entitled "Motifs de la Coudemnation" a mort de Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. They were taken down by the police, and searches made after the author—the placards being anonymous. In the midst of the loquiry, Bellemara came torward, and avowed himself the author. He was after the author—the placers being along amony mous. In the midet of the loquiry, Bellemars came forward, and avowed himself the author. He was thereupon taken into custody onse more, handed over to the judicial authorities on a charge of a political offense, tried at the Police Correctionnelle, and being found guilty on his own admission of excitement to hard among the citizens, &c., was sentenced to two years' insprisonment in a fortress. He was sent to Belle isle as a political offender. His term of punishment expired in January last, and he returned to Paris in February, but under an assumed name. He soon abtained employment in the office of a huissier, or shriff a officer, and was employed to carry messages, and occasionally to copy letters, at a salary of about \$25, per mouth. In this employment he continued until about eight days ago, when he disappeared. The name of the huissier by whom he was employed is Jenne, who was completely ignorant of the intentions of his servant, and who, moreover, bears a respectable character.

spectable character.
The cause of Bellemare's mistaking the carriage contained the ladies of honor is worth be noticed. An old man who served as a soldier under the Copsulate and the first Empire, and on whom the resent Emperor has bestowed a pension of 1,000 francs. present Emperor has bestowed a pension of 1,000 trains, happened to be standing on the pathway at the moment the carriage drove up, conversing with the tapissier of the theater, whose wife and children were present. The old man in question is so enthusiastic a partisant of all who bear the name of Bonaparte, and particularly of Napoleon III, that the very sight of the livery of the Imperial household drives him into trans-ports of joy. Wherever the Emperor is expected there he plants himself for hours, and waits with the most he plants himself for hours, and waits with the exemplary patience, under all kinds of weather, until he gratifies himself by a sight of his benefactor. He happened last night to be standing quite close to Bellemare when the carriage drove up. At once he began shouting with all his might and main, "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impereur l'" "Vive ing quite close to Bellemare when the carriage drove up. At once he began shouting with all his might and main, "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Immight and main, "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Immight and children joined in the chorus. It was at that instant that Bellemare stepped forward kastily; his movement was observed by the sergens de ville, who, as I have already mentioned, struck down his arms. The pistols were small pocket ones, and no wace of the balls has been discovered, though they were distinctly heard, as I was informed, by the ladies in the carriage, as by other persons standing near. In ten inctly heard, as I was informed, by the ladies in the carriage, as by other persons standing near. In ten minutes after the occurrence the Emperor drave up. The news had spread like wild fire. The Emperor entered his box as cool and impassive as if nothing had happened. The moment he made his appearance the andience rore and welcomed and congratulated him with the loudest acclamations, repeated over and over

gain.

Bellemare is, as I have already said, little more than Bellemare is, as I have already said, little more than 22 years of age. He is about the middle hight, or perhaps somewhat under. He is slight in person, and nis complexion pale and very scrofulous; his face is common, even ignoble; his lips thick, eyes dark and small, and he has long suffered from a severe rupture. He was rather well than ill dressed when he was arrested. When he was liberated from Belle Isle in January last, the Governor of the prison wrote the authorities that Bellemare was deranged in his intellect; that he had the monomania of crime; and that he ought to be taken care of as a dangerous maniac, who, he was given to understand by his follow-prisoners, had sworn to attempt the life of the Emperor. Bellemare used to boast that he in his single person was the accuser, the witness and the judge of Louis Najoleon; that he had tried and condemned him, and that he should be his executioner. His fellow-Napoleon; that he had tried and condemned him, and that he should be his executioner. His fellow-prisoners, who disliked him, were went to turn him into ridicule, and he himself admitted has night and to-day that he was considered by them as a madman. During his examination by the Commissary of Police of the quarter of the Italian Opera and subsequently by the Prefect, M. Pietri, he affected to exhibit the greatest courage. He looked his examiners full in the face, his manner was forward and bold, and his answers unhesitating, boastful and even impudent. He made no attempt at excuse or palliation, and merous, and impatient of the inaction to which it has hitherto been condemned.

Hitherto the contest in the Crimea has been confined to one single object, and, with the exception of the action of the 20th of September on the Alma, and the flark march to Balaklava, it has been a war without a single tactical movement. Gen. Pelissier has shown, in our humble opinion, very admirable military qualities since he assumed the command, and he has been ably supported by Gen. Simpson; but the present state of our affairs deserves to call forth abilities of a still higher and more brilliant order.

The Russian army in the Crimea is probably not superior to the forces of the Allies in numbers, and it is immeasurably inferior to them in resources and supplies, as well as in those moral qualities which at once sonstitute and enisance the prestage of victory. On every occasion on which they have encountered an enemy in this war—whether Turks, French, English or Sardinians—the fortune of war has deserted the Russian eagles. For them, to advance is impossible, for the whole coast is guided by the enemy, and no Russian vessel floats on those waters.

The stronghold in which the Czars had accumulated

full in the face, his manner was forward and tool, and his answers unhesitating, boastful and even impudent. He made no attempt at excuse or palliation, and his answers unhesitating, boastful and even impudent. He made no attempt at excuse or palliation, and his answers unhesitating, boastful and even impudent. He made no attempt at excuse or palliation, and his answers unhesitating, boastful and even impudent. He made no attempt at excuse or palliation, and the made no attempt at excuse or palliation, and the made no attempt at excuse or palliation, and the made no attempt at excuse or palliation, and the made no attempt at excuse or palliation, and the made no attempt at excuse or palliation, and the made no attempt at excuse or palliation, and the made no attempt at excuse or palliation, and the made no attempt at excuse or palli

be fully avowed what he had dene, what he had meant to do, and emphatically repediated the idea that he had accomplices. The opinion of all who heard him is that he is a monomaniac. He was this day transferred to the prison of the Conciergerie, where no one is al-lowed to communicate with him. These, I think, are all the particulars possessing interest about this affair, and you may rely upon them as being substantially, I

all the particulars possessing interest about this affair, and you may rely upon them as being substantially, I may say literally, correct.

I need hardly say that the intelligence of this second attempt produced the most painful effect, particularly with the exaggerations which accompanied it. The effect has diminished considerably to-day, as it is known that it was the isolated act of a youth who can hardly be called an accountable being. The members of the Diplomatic Corps called at the Foreign Office this morning, and seemed anxious that a public demonstration of sympathy should be made on behalf of their respective governments. This, however, was considered unnecessary, and would probably give undue importance to the act. Nevertheless, the Papal Nuncio waited on the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and, in the name of the entire bedy, expressed their sympathy. It is most fortunate that this occurrence did not take place during the Queen's visit. sympathy. It is most fortunate that this did not take place during the Queen's visit.

AUSTRIA.

Marshal Radetzki has just feted his fiftieth anniver sary of his promotion to the grade of general. He is 89 years of age, and has served 71 years. In reply to an autograph letter from the Emperor Francis Joseph, congratulating him on the restoration of his health, the old general has requested to be allowed to retire.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bigland, Athya & Co.'s Ctrcular

change in value.

Naval. Storks exhibit no new feature, the value of all articles being the same as last report.

THE BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

The following from The St. Louis Republican is t more detailed account of this affair than that published in THE TRIBUNE some days since under our telegraphic head:

General Harney has signalized his advent into the Sioux country by one of the most gallant and complete victories ever obtained over an Indian eachy. The victory is so thorough as to strike terror into the whole of the savage tribes occupying that extended section of country. Still there may be hard lighting to do before they are completely subdued. As yet we are without details, our own letters not having come to hand; but other letters, immediately from the battle-ground, have been received in this city, from which we gather some of the details of the battle.

The engagement took place on the 3d inst., at the Sand Hills, on the North Fork of the Platte. The entire force of the United States troops who participated in the engagement is stated at four hundred and fifty men. Major Cady was in command of five companies of the 4th Infantry, Colonel Cooke had command of two companies of the 2d dragoons, one company of infantry, mounted, and a company of artillery—the whole force under the command of General Harney.

The lattle companies of early in the marning, and General Harney has signalized his advent into the

The battle commenced early in the morning, and lasted several hours. Gen. Harney ordered Col. Cooke's command to place themselves in position some distance in advance of the infantry, and so as to some distance in advance of the infantry, and so as to come down with full force upon the enemy. This snowment was successfully performed about 3 o'clock in the morning. The engagement was then brought on by the infantry, who attacked and drove the linearism in the direction of Col. Cooke's command. They were of course ready and eager for the fray, and commenced a desperate attack upon the enemy. They some rented them, and a rancing fight followed for some ten miles. At a point of rocks a portion of the Indians are said to have made a stand and to have fought with great desperation. But they were completely routed, having seventy or eighty men killed lought with great desperation. But they were com-pletely routed, having seventy or eighty men killed and fifty women and children taken prisoners. They suffered also the loss of all their camp plunder, a large amount of dried buffalo meat, their lodges, and horses. The Indian women, it is said, fought

on the part of Gen. Harney's force five or six were

illed, and as many wounded. No officers were n ong the killed. The Indians who were concerned in this battle were the Brule Sioux of the Platte—the same who were concerned in the massacre of Lieut. Grattan's command, near Fort Laramie, and the murder of the majority, and who have frequently defied the United States to meet them in battle. Among the papers found with there, were the way-bills of the mail which

they had captured.

The letters speak of the engagement as a very gal lant and well-conducted affair, as it undoubtedly was to be successful in killing so many of the enemy, and

to be successful in killing so many of the enemy, and the capture of their women and children.

This war will not end here. The Indians will not be satisfied with a single engagement, though the result has been most disastrous to them. It is not probable that they will again risk a general engagement, but their policy will be to annoy and harrass our troops, by inviting pursait into distant and invecessible portions of the country, and there giving them battle. But they will find Gen. Harney, and the forces under his command, ready to meet and chastice them at any point, and under all circumstances.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE POTATO.-Mention was made in The Tribune some time ago of a new esculent in troduced into France, called the Chinese Yam, that bid fair to become a valuable substitute for the potato, should that root continue to be affected by the rot. The botanical name of the root is

Dioscorea Batatas—vulgar name, Chinese Yam.— The following description and details in regard to this The following description and details in recard to this most important vegetable acquisition are copied from a publication recently issued at Paris, as translated by Wm. R. Prince, who highly recommends experiments in the cultivation of this new edible:

"The flesh is white, very mealy, and equal in quality to the potato. The stems of the plant are twining, and grow to the hight of four to six feet, the leaves

heart-shaped, the flowers very small, dioecious, of a yellowish color, and produced from the axels of the leaves. If planted in April, the dioecorea will by the ensuing October produce tubers 15 to 20 inches long, slightly swelling at the ends, being club form, and weighing from 10 to 14 ounces each. Of all the plants weighing from 10 to 14 ounces each. Of all the plants which have been proposed as substitutes for the potato, the diescorea is the only one which presents claims sufficiently strong to sustain the competition, for if the diescorea can enter into a successful competition with the potato for the quality of its tubers, it can most assuredly do so by the quantity of its crops. The plants, when placed at a distance of 12 inches by 8, will, according to the authority of Professor Decalane and Mr. Paillet, yield about 220 cmt, or 14 tuns when growing from April to October, or 43 tuns if allowed to remain two seasors in the ground, that is, to occupy the ground from April of one year till October of the subsequent one. In the latter case the roots attain a much larger size, and are often of 2 fb. weight. "Although we can scarcely realize that so great a

"Although we can scarcely realize that so great a product may be obtained, we nevertheless think that product may be obtained, we nevertheress think this, this plant deserves, in every respect, to be fully tested, and the other circumstances that would recom-mend the Dioscores Batatas to the serious attention of every cultivator, are the facility of its culture and its every contrast, are the tachity of to culture and its extraordinary hardihood; which latter enables it, as the experience of the two past winters show, to sustain in open field-culture 5° of Fahrenheit, and probably a still more intense degree of cold. Being of a personnial character, the most profitable course would seem to be to grow crops of two years, as there is by this mode a much greater yield from the increased size of the tubers. TRIAL FOR MURDER.

TRIAL OF WILLARD CLARK FOR THE MORDER OF RICHARD W. WIGHT, AT NEW-HAVEN, OT. LAST APRIL.

SUPERIOR COURT-SEPTEMBER TERM-Beins Judg From Our Own Reporter.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1804 This is the teath day of the trial, and in interest and importance is the great day, for the prospect is at this hour that the trial will terminate to-day. The excitement and interest in the city yesterday

were greater than at any previous day; the crowd at the Court-House was unprecedented, and there was a great curiceity manifested by the hundreds outside unable to gain admittance, to see the prisoner. At the close of the Court, at noon and at night, a great crowd would assemble to see him, and yesterday the pash from the Court-House to the Jail was completely fined with anxious speciators desirous of catching a glimps at the prisoner. He walked through the crowd with apparent indifference, and with much coolness and in-

Yesterday morning the Court-House was crowded

at the prisoner. He walked through the crowd wis apparent indifference, and with much coolness and assessibility.

Yesterday morning the Court-House was crowded for more than an hour previous to the opening of the Court, and among the congregated multitude were many of the most prominent men of Connecticut. To most eminent men of the profession had gathered here from all parts of the State to hear the arguments is this extraordinary case. The Court-croom being too small to hold a tenth part of the spects ors that wished to hear the pleas, the Court opened in Representative Hall, in the State-House. The Hon. Chas. Chapmas then commenced the closing argument for the defonas, the admirted that the homicide had been committed, and that it was Clark that murdered him, but he put in his pleas of insanity, and claimed that he was not his right mind at the time he committed the act. He claimed that his claim was a monomaniae, and that the breaking off of the engagement had produced a manis in his mind that devaloped itself on various occasions: said he was doubtless insane upon this ease, and that Clark inherited it from his father, who was proved to be lusane at times. Mr. Chepman closed his extraordinary argument at 440 P. M., having occupied all the forenoon and nearly all the afternoon in making it. It was listened to with the deepest attention by nearly one thousand people. When me closed, his Honor Judge Ells worth rese and delivered his charge to the Jury. He gonmenced by impressing upon the minds of the jaron the responsibility and daty that devolved upon them. He said that he believed that the counsel for the defense had denivered his charge to the Jury. He gonmenced by impressing upon the minds of the jaron the responsibility and daty that Ad Committed the act which he stood charged in the indictment. He defined what the statutes of Connecticut called murder in the first and second degrees, and manistaughter, but said that the testimony would prove in this case that it was murder in the first degree. He consi

morning.

At 9 o clock this morning there was another great crowd of people in and about the State House, and Representatives Hall was crowded with spectators anxious to hear the verdict. But no verdict was given, or Jury were heard from up to 11 o'clock to-day, so at

or Jury were heard from up to 110 clock to any, we that hour the Court asjourned to 2 P. M.

The Jury have been closested since 7; o'clock his merning, and have not yet agreed upon a verdict, at 2 o'clock this afternoon we may or may not bear from them. It is generally believed that they will be un-

able to agree upon any verdict whatever

VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

New-Haven, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1835. At 2 o'clock to-day the Jury returned a verdict of acquittal on the ground of insanity. When the verdict was announced two rounds of applause were given by the large crowd present. Mr. Clark will be confined in the Incane Retreat, by order of the Court.

MR. ROCKWELL'S LETTE

The following is the reply of Mr. Rockwell to the letter informing him of his nomination by the Reput lican Convention of Massachusetts:

PITTSFIELD, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1855. GINTLENES: I received last evening your letter bearing date of 20th instant, which is forms me that in the Republican State Convention, held on that day at Worcester, I was nominated as the candidate of the Republican Party for the office of Governor of this Commonwealth for the ensuing political year.

Your letter inclosed copies of the Address and Resolutions which you state were unanimously adopted by the Convention.

by the Convention.

I accept the pomination of the Republican party

On the 17th inst. I attended a political meeting of citizens of this town, called for the purpose of ap-pointing delegates to the Convention at Worcester. I had carefully considered the subject in all its bearings, keeping my mind open to every argument and sugges-tion, and my moniton was the mobiles are not

Account my mind open to every argument and sugges-tion, and my position was then publicly avowed.

That position requires me to change no opinion upon the public questions before the country. While in the House of Representatives, the opinions and arguments put forth in my place there, and which are on record, had directly in the light of the circumstances now sur-rounding us, to the principles set forth in the address and recountions of the Were ster Convention.

rounding us, to the principles set forth in the address and recolutions of the Worcester Convention.

During the past year, in the Senate, a petition for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, subscribed by some eight thousand men of Massachusetts, principally of Bestos and its vicinity, was intrusted to my care. A discussion enaued. At that time, as at others, the fact was announced by Senators who had been elected as Whigs, and other events have farnished industable evidence of its truth, the Whig party had ceased to exist as a national party.

We have watched with great interest the effect of the revival of the prospects of the Democratic party, to see whether the resuscitation of that party, spen so distinct pro-Slavery ground, would not revive as a national party its farmer antagonists, and exabinal it upon the basis of freedom, and thus enable it to acquire such new strength as would make it successful. It seems no longer possible to entertain such an idea. seems no longer possible to entertain such as idea.

And yet it cannot be deemed impossible that is seen way the great majority of the people of the country may unite in recisting effectually the aggressions of the

may unite in resisting effectually the aggressions of the slavery interest.

Recognizing, therefore, "the paramount issue," I recognize as the only practicable means of sustaining our position upon that issue, our cooperation with the masses of our friends in other States in the formation of the Republican Party of the Union.

No history and no experience justify despair of its becoming a National Party. Give it the best energies of the people of the Free States: give it the best energies wisdom, talent and eloquence which are now greatly wasted in minor contests: give it the prospect of success and it will become a National Party. The straggle, whether brief or protracted, will not break up the Union of these States: the more carnest and brief it may be the less will be the danger of that. But it means the first it is to establish domestic Slavery as a serious linstitution, will plant the seeds of decay and dissolution. And without such determined straggle the same effect is inevitable.

United action will give strength and mutual confidence, and will enable us from time to time to take sound positions, which can be everywhere defining and maintained.

In connection with this brief statement of some of this time. I will not speak at all of personal wishes or

the public considerations which govern my course this time, I will not speak at all of personal wishes a feelings. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Mesers, N. P. Bares, Jr., and Serm Wess, Jr.,

Proef and Secry of Convention.

Dr. S. C. Webb of Albany has accepted the post of lee-Principal of the New-Jersey State Normal School of